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No. 14,595.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Two Ways Proposed for Reaching

Them.

Extension of Interstate Commission

Powers-Exclusion of Monop-

olies From the Mails.

An effort is to be made in this Congress

to reach the trusts through the interstate

commerce law and the postal regulations

The Attorney General's position with re-

those who have been most active in the

The industrial commission, which has

been giving much attention to the ques-

tion, will, it is said, recommend an exten-sion of the powers of the interstate com-

merce commission in dealing with alleged

railroad discriminations, as a means of

denunciation of trusts.

TWO CENTS.

GEN.YOUNG'SVICTORY

News Relieves Uneasiness at Headquarters in Manila.

LIEUT, LEDYARD KILLED IN NEGROS

Aguinaldo Believed to Be Surrounded in the Mountains.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS

MANILA, December 8-There was considerable relief in Manila when the news was received today that General Young's small force had arrived safely at Vigan. of South Hocos, December 6. Anxiety had been felt for General Young and the garrison at Vigan since it was known that General Tino had a large aggressive body of insurgents operating in the vicinity. General Tino made a stand in the mountain pass between Narvacan and San Quinto. The natural strength of the position was augmented by trenches and pitfalls. The fight lasted five hours. General Young had three companies of the 84th Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Howze, and two troops of the 3d Cavalry, Captain Swigart commanding, and one troop nuder Captain Chase. He was reinforced during the fight by Col. Luther R. Hare, with a battallon of the 33d, en route to Vigan. General Young ended the fight by charging and routing the enemy, who left twenty-five dead, several rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition in the trenches. The enemy employed artil-Only one American was seriously

The uprising in the Island of Negros was led by the police of La Corlata district, where there is a small American garrison. The police inspired false reports of in-surgent victories in Luzon and Panay. There are 250 native police in Negros, uniformed and armed with Springfield rifles. Lieut. Ledyard, the American officer killed, was a son of the president of the Michigan Central railroad and a popular

Gen. Otis' Report.

The adjutant general has received two important messages from General Otis, showing latest developments in the situa-tion in the Philippines. They are as follows:

"MANILA, December 8, 1899. "Informed that the outbreak of the natives in the district south of Negros was a result of reported recent great insurgent victories in Luzen and Panay, which na-tives believe. The extent of the outbreak has not been ascertained. Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, 6th Infantry, was killed and two privates wounded. One of our chief difficulties arises from the circulation of falsehoods among the natives, defamatory newspaper articles of United States and Europe promptly published in Spanish in San Francisco, Madrid and by the Hong Kong junta and circulated in the Philip-The insurgents have based all their hopes upon false rumors. OTIS."
"MANILA, December 8, 1800.

"Hospital ship Relief, which has just returned from Vigan, bringing 272 sick soldiers, 232 Spanish prisoners, reports several hundred Spanish prisoners at Vigan, for which we will send a transport this evening. Col. Hare, 33d Infantry, took Bangued on the 5th instant, and now, with a portion of his regiment and a battalion of the 34th Infantry, is in pursuit of the insurgents on the road southeast to Lepanto, thence to Bontoe, on which Aguinaldo and 300 insurgents are supposed to be retreating with American prisoners. The inhabitants of the western Luzon coast are friendly

Aguinaldo Hemmed In.

The town of Bontoc, toward which Aguin aldo, with his body guard, is said to be retreating, lies in the mountain fastnesses of the northern end of Luzon, being about fifty-five or sixty miles southeast of Vigan. where the northern base of the American forces was established by the Oregon, and which is now in the possession of Gen. Young. It is believed that notwithstanding the rugged country in which Aguinaldo is taking refuge, the troops will soon drive him out. If this last report as to Aguinaldo's whereabouts is true it indicates that he has been headed off in his retreat to the northward for the first time, and is being compelled to retrace his steps toward the south, aithough he has laid his course this time through the interior of the unner peninsula rather than along the western coast. If he is striving to regain his old stronghold in Cavite province his chances of success are very slight. Just fifty miles south of his present station and directly in his line of march through the valley is a considerable American force at Bayonbong to the westward of that point is Wheaton's force on the shores of Lingaven gulf, and to the east of Bayonbong is an almost impassable mountain range. So with Young behind him; with Col. Hare close in his rear, and his front obstructed as above indicated, the War Department officials feel that Aguinaldo has little chance of escaping to the southward. In addition to the forces already mentioned, Maj. Batcheller is making rapidly for Aparri, about the only port of importance on the extreme north end of the island, so as to control the outlet in that direction. chance remaining to Aguinaldo is believed to be to abandon the escort of 300 now traveling with him, in which case he might easily insure his personal escape in disguise, an event the administration would probably view with equanimity.

Lieut. Ledyard's Death. Lieut. Ledyard, whose death at Negros was announced by Gen. Otis this morning, was a son of President Henry B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central railroad, and a nephew of Gen. Ruggles, formerly adjutant general of the army, and now governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The young man's record was excellent. He enas a private in the 1st Connecticut Artillery at the outbreak of the Spanish ough born in Illinois, he was transferred into the regular service July 9, 1808, his appointment being charged to Michigan. He was assigned to the 2d In fantry, but was transferred to the 12th, and afterward to the 6th Infantry. He was attached to Gen. Miles' staff during the Porto Rican campaign. He joined the 12th Infantry at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, in January last, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines, where he was as

Island of Negros. Transports Arrive.

Adjutant General Corbin received a telegram this morning from Gen. Otis saying that the transports Olympia and Pennsyl-vania, carrying the 39th Volunteer Infantry

and a battalion of the 45th Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Manila last evening, having had no casualties en route.

Demand for Otis' Report.

Owing to the great demand on the part of members of Congress for copies of the report of Maj. Gen. Otis, showing military nd political conditions in the Philippine the Secretary of War has arranged to have pamphlet edition of the report ready for distribution by Monday morning. The re-port contains a mass of information relat-ing to the conditions in the Philippines, which will be of undoubted value to con-gressmen in the forthcoming consideration of the Philippine question.

Lieut. Ledyard's Father Notified.

DETROIT, Mich., December 8.-The news of the death of Lieut. August C. Ledyard who was killed in Negros, was broken today to his father, Henry B. Ledyard, pres ident of the Michigan Central railroad, while the father was en route home from New York. It was decided to send an intimate friend to meet the president's car and endeavor to soften the blow. The lieuten-ant was Mr. Ledyard's second son. He was at Yale at the outbreak of the Spanish war. at Yale at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and had outlined for himself a railroad career. Joining the patriotic rush of students, he enlisted in a New York battery, and spent most of his time as a volunteer in camp life near Tampa. Afterward, at his own and his father's desire, he entered the regular army as second lieutenant. He was a grandson of the famous Gen. Lewis Cass.

CONSUL MACRUM.

Cables He Will Leave for Home the 18th Instant.

Consul Macrum has broken his long si ence and in a cable message received at the State Department today, dated Pretoria, he announces that he will sail on the 18th instant, via Naples, for the United States. This is an indication that he received the department's cablegram granting his application for leave of absence The message also indicates that Mr. Ma crum will make his homeward trip by the East African route, probably taking ship at Lovrenco Marquez or Durban, and go-ing by way of the Suez canal to Naples, where he will tranship by one of the direct

where he will tranship by one of the direct steamers to New Lork.

Mr. Adelbert Hay, who is going to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum, will leave Washington tomorrow to begin his long journey. He will go to Southampton, thence taking steamer for the Cape. He goes alone. Pending his arrival, and after the departure of Mr. Macrum on the 18th, the affairs of the American consulate at Pretoria will be in the hands of Mr. Atterbury, unless the State Department can prevail upon U. S. Consul Hollis at Lovrenco Marquez to temporarily transfer his activities to Pretoria.

MARINE CORPS APPOINTMENTS. Result of the Recent Examination for

Second Lieutenants.

The President has appointed the following named gentlemen second lieutenants

in the marine corps. Herbert Mather of New Jersey; H. L. Roosevelt of New York; Jay M. Salladay of Illinois; Rush R. Wallace of Tennessee, and Macker Babb of West Virginia. These young men were the only successful competitors in the recent examination con-ducted by marine officers at the Washingconcluded by marine onicers at the washing-ton Navy Yard, out of a list of over twenty candidates. There are still twenty-two va-cancies in the list of second lieutenants of marine, and another examination will be held at the navy yard in this city on the 2d proximo for the purpose of filling the compliment of the corps.

DISINTERRING THE MAINE'S DEAD. The Texas to Proceed to Havana After

Coaling at Norfolk.

Captain Green, commanding the naval station at Havana, reported to the Navy Department today that the work of disinterring and placing in sealed caskets the remains of the victims of the Maine who were buried at Havana will be completed by the 15th instant, and the remains will be ready for transportation to the United States. The Texas arrived at Norfolk this morning, and as soon as she has taken a morning, and as soon as she has taken a supply of coal she will proceed at once to Havana to take aboard the caskets. Capt. Sigsbee, the commander of the vessel, will be accompanied by Chaplain Chidwick, the same chaplain who performed the funeral services over the bodies when they were interred. The remains will be brought to Fort Monroe and transshipped to Arlington cemetery.

WILL ATTACK CASTRO.

Colombian Troops Massing on the

Venezuelan Border. The cruiser Detroit has sailed from Carthagena for Colon, where she will await orders from the Navy Department, the revo'utionary movement in Colombia being re-garded as at an end. The captain of the Detroit reports however, that the Colomblan government is massing troops on the Venezuelan border, and the understanding is that they are about to attack Gen. Cas-tro's forces in revenge for the assistance which the general is supposed to have ex-tended to the Colombian revolutionists.

SAMUEL JOHNSON HANGED,

Negro Who Outraged Little Anna Kerfoot Near Williamsport, Md. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 8 .- Samuel Johnson, colored, was hanged here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Many people came in from the country early to witness the execution, and a large crowd surrounded the jail, but none was admitted except the number allowed by law, the county officials and newspaper men. Johnon spent his last night on earth in a very restless manner, praying, singing and cry ing. His spiritual advisers, Revs. John Newman and Carroll, colored, were with him to the last.

The crime for which Johnson suffered

the penalty of the law was committed July 27 last, when he criminally assaulted Anna Kerfoot, the little twelve-year-old daughter of Thos. F. Kerfoot, a lock tender on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal The assault in all its details was a brutal one and aroused intense excitement throughout the county. Hundreds of men were soon in pursuit of the negro, who was captured on the evening of the same day in the woods near Williamsport and brought to the jail at Hagerstown. His identity was then unknown, but when confronted by the little girl he was fully recognized. For two nights angry crowds surrounded the jail, threatening to lynch the prisoner. To insure his safety from mob law he was removed to Baltimore until the excitement had subsided. 27 last, when he criminally assaulted Anna

ON INSULAR AFFAIRS.

The House Provides for a New and

The House today provided for the creation of a committee on insular affairs, to have jurisdiction of all affairs, except appropriations and revenues, relating to Porto Rico and the Philippines. The committee will consist of seventeen members, and other committees.

The new committee will not deal with questions affecting Hawaii or Samoa. There is a rush of applicants for appointment on the committee. The Speaker has stated that he considered this an important committee, and will appoint to it only men of the highest ability.

METHUEN IN A FIGHT TO FIGHT THE TRUST

Indications That the Boers Have Him Well Surrounded.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT IN REAR

News of Heavy Firing Reported From Orange River.

FIGHT BEGAN WEDNESDAY

LONDON, December 8, 6:52 p.m.-The ar office has just issued the following: "No further news has arrived from Gen. Methuen today, but the following has been received from Orange River station: "'A railroad culvert was blown up near

Gras Pan this morning. The telegraph was also cut. The guides report heavy firing to the north." The foregoing implies that the Boers

have cut the line of communication behind Gen. Methuen, who apparently is now fighting. PRETORIA, Wednesday, December 6 .-

Fighting commenced near Modder river at

6 o'clock this morning. 6 o'clock this morning.

Reports were again current at Orange river Tuesday, December 5, that Mafeking has been relieved. It is known through dispatches from Magalapye that preparations were completed there to advance in force, November 15, from Rhodesia, for the purpose of repairing the railroad line and restoring communication with Col. Baden Powell. The Boers, however, were strongly intrenched near Gaberones, midway between Magalapye and Mafeking.

ween Magalapye and Mafeking. Reinforcements at Sterkstroom. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving at Sterkstroom, to strengthen General Gafacre, including the much needed artillery. The authorities expect speedy news that General Gatacre has taken the offensive, thus diverting a portion of the Orange Free State forces now obstructing the ad-

vance of General Methuen.

A detachment of Cape police had a skirmish with the Boers Thursday. December 7, near Indwe, while General French reports important reconnoiterings Wednesday, December 6, from Naauwpoort, showing preparations to attempt the recapture of some of the British towns occupied by the burghers.

A war office dispatch from Gen. Buller confirms the statement that heliographic communication has been fully established with Ladysmith and that Gen. Buller and Gen. White have been conferring as to their future movements.

The latest advices from Frere camp show that the bombardment of Ladysmith was continued Thursday, December 7. A pneumatic dynamite gun on Umbulwana hill commenced the work.

The Tugela river is low. vance of General Methuen.

The Tugela river is low.

Free Staters Looting. *Free Staters are reported to be looting

Acton Holmes, on the way back to the Free State border.

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, Gen. Joubert recently proposed an exchange of prisoners, especially Lady Sarah Wilson for a Boer lady, taken prisoner at Mafeking. Lady Wilson is an aunt of Winston Churchill and the wife of Capt. G. C. Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards. This was the first definite news that she was a prisoner. Lady Wilson had been acting in the double capacity of newspaper correspondent and Red Cross nurse, and there had been much anxiety about her. When last heard from Lady Wilson had left Mafeking on horseback, with her maid as her sole companion. She was reported to have reached Setlagoli.

The cabinet held a two hours' session today. Lord Salisbury had recovered

health sufficiently to preside.

A special dispatch from Cape Town announces that the British gunboat Partridge has captured the British steamer Mashona, Capt. Johnstone, which left New York November 3, via St. Vincent, November for Algoa Bay, laden with flour for Transvari. The cargo will be landed Cape Town and the ship released.

MEDALS OF HONOR

Awarded to the Men Who Assisted Hobson.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order awarding a gold medal of honor to each of the men who assisted Naval Constructor Hobson in sinking the collier Merrimae in the harbor of Santiago. These men are George Charatte, Daniel Montague, J. E. Murphy, George F. Phillips. Francis Kelly, Randolph Clausen and Osborn Deignan. Each of these men will also receive a gratuity of \$100 in accordance with a provision of a special act of Con-

Constructor Hobson has so far gone unrewarded for his great heroism. But an effort will be made to secure him proper recognition by special legislation during the present session of Congress. It is possible that he will be transferred to the line of the navy or else promoted in the construction department. If the measure advocated by Secretary Long in his annual report to meet such cases is enacted Constructor Hobson will be awarded a medal of honor of the first class, which action carries with it an increase of pay.

The Navy Department has also awarded medals of honor to George F. Mager, J. P. Johanson and A. Olsen, who participated in

medals of honor to George F. Mager, J. P. Johanson and A. Olsen, who participated in the perilous work of cutting the cables near Clenfuegos, May 11, 1898. These men were attached to the Marblehead, and were acceled the second of the second cidentally omitted from the list of officers cidentally omitted from the list of officers and men previously awarded medals for services on tnat occasion. Patrick Shanahan, chief boatswain's mate of the Alliance, has also been awarded a medal of honor for the Leroic rescue of another member of the crew, who fell overboard during the night of May 28 last.

PRACTICE SHIP CHESAPEAKE.

Arrangements Perfected for Her Of-Arrangements were perfected at the

Navy Department today for the official trial of the new practice ship Chesapeake, off the New England coast, on the 18th conduct the trial, consisting of Commander Emory, Naval Constructor Capps and Lieutenant Commander Henderson. There is no speed requirement in the case of this ves-sel, and the test will apply solely to her seagoing qualities. In the anticipated event of her meeting all contract requirements, the Chesapeake will be fitted out for the use of naval cadets and sent on a short cruise, at the conclusion of which she will go to Annapolis for the permanent use of the naval cadets as a practice ship. Her first extended voyage will be made next summer when the first and third classes will be sent to sea for the usual two months' cruise. The other classes will probably make a similar cruise on the gunboat Annapolis. With these two modern ships the naval establishment will be amply provided with the means of instructing the students of the academy in the old art of samanship on a sailing vessel and the the Chesapeake will be fitted out for the of seamanship on a sailing vessel and the more modern science of handling a steam steel ship without sail power. The Chesapeake has the graceful lines of a yacht, and with her large spread of canvas is probably the equal of the best clipper ships in the world.

EXPIATES HIS CRIME

George W. Horton Executed at District Jail Today.

Condemned Man Offered Prayer Just Before Drop Fell.

spect to trusts, that they are out of the reach of effective federal legislation and that their control must depend chiefly upon state legislation, has been discouraging to

> George W. Horton, formerly a member of the metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia, was executed within the walls of the District jail at twelve minutes past 12 o'clock, noon, today. Horton was convicted of what has been generally charac terized as one of the most atrocious mur ders in the history of crimes. He caused the death of Mrs. Jane Nicholson by stabbing her and slashing her throat with a pocket knife while they were together in Armory Square early during the evening o June 24, 1898.

railroad discriminations, as a means of hampering the operations of trusts in the matter of arrangements for railroad transportation. It is argued that this power may be so extended as to seriously interfere with trust operations.

Another proposition being considered by the arti-trust people is to exclude from the use of the mails trusts which are operated in violation of federal policy, though out of the reach of direct federal legislation by reason of state's rights. This proposition is based upon the precedent furnished by the anti-lottery legislation which was aimed at the Louisiana lottery. It is contended that the trusts can be reached just as the lottery was by federal legislation.

The first move in this discriment As stated, the drop fell at twelve minutes past 12 o'clock. A moment thereafter the body was lowered several feet in order that the physicians might conduct an examina-Horton's heart ceased to beat at 12:24 o'clock, twelve minutes after the drop fell. The remains were soon thereafte

tion.
The first move in this direction The first move in this direction was the introduction of the bill by Mr. Ball of Texas, which prohibits the use of the mails to advertise, conduct or carry on any business controlled by a monoply or trust. It is proposed to model a measure upon the lottery law, which has stood the test of the courts.

ALLEN'S CHANCES ARE BEST.

Situation in Nebraska Over Contest for the Senate. OMAHA Neb., December 8.-Governor

Poynter has been called from the capitol to Albion by the illness of his father, and this caused a slight break in the fight for the appointment of senator to succeed Hayward. The friends of both former Senator William V. Allen and G. M. Hitchcock, publisher of the Omaha World-Herald, are ousy organizing their forces, however

The fusion members of the last legislature are practically unanimous in urging Allen's appointment. As they are practically all populists and Gov. Poynter is also cally all populists and Gov. Poynter is also a populist this is counted upon to have its effect. The democrats are apparently united on Hitchcock and are making their strongest fight on the plea that the democrats have not heretofore received their share of offices under the fusion arrangement. The governor has announced the appointment would not be made before the middle of next week, in order to give all parties ample time to be heard.

EDISON TO MAKE CEMENT.

Inventor at Head of a Company Buy-ing Land.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., December 8.-A ompany of capitalists, headed by Thomas A. Edison, has purchased the John W. Cline farm at Stewartsville, five miles from this place and has secured options on a number of adjoining farms.

The company has been prospecting for cement rock for several months past and cement rock for several months past and Edison himself has been here several times. An excellent quality of rock has been found, and people who seem to know the inside workings of the company say a million dollar plant, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day, will be erected.

PROBABLE DOUBLE SUICIDE. Policeman and a Woman Asphyxiated

NEW YORK, December 8.-Policeman Charles L. Hensle and a young woman said to be Mamie Jackson, twenty-five years old, were found dead in bed early today in a room of the House of Lords, a Houston street hotel. They had been killed by gas, the two jets in the room being found turned on, All windows were closed tightly and the transom over the door was shut. Whether it was an accident or suicide is not known. There were marks of scratches on the man's face, which give rise to the

on the man's face, which give rise to the theory that he and the woman may have quarreled after they retired. Hensle finished his tour of duty at midnight, put on plain clothes and arrived at the hotel with the woman mentioned about 1 o'clock.

Hensle was appointed to the force three years ago and is said to have never had a complaint made against him. He was regarded as a very efficient of er. His father is a wealthy retired butcher. Hensle lived with his father, and at his home it is said that absolutely no motive was known for the suicide, if such it was. Very little was known about the young woman.

GREAT SPURT BY CHEVALLIER.

Frenchman Gains a Lap at the Big Bicycle Race. NEW YORK, December 8.-One of the

most exciting races of the six-day team grind, which has been going on at Madison Square Garden for four days, occurred during the early hours of this the fifth day, Waller, for more than half a mile, took the bunch along at break-neck speed. As coon as he slackened down. Maya, who was fresh on the track, took up the running and gained half a lap, but he weakened and fell back to the main line. Babcock at this moment went out, thinking to catch the line waarled, and was followed by Chevaller. They changed pace bautifully for three laps, when Babcock weakened and failed to do his share of the work, but the Frenchman continued. Frenchman continued unpaced, and amid the frantic cheering of the crowd and after

the frantic cheering of the crowd and after a mile of the samest bit of work yet shown, caught the bunch and made his lap.

It was a coatinuance of the plan which Fischer and Chevallier have followed from the start of the big race—that of watching out for opportunities and clutching them. Chevallier's performance put the garden in an uproar. It was the greatest feat of lap stealing ever seen at a race in the garden, and the fact that he had to go around the track for ten laps before he could catch the bunch shows the tremendous effort he had to put forth.

All in all the night's work was a great one and marked by more enthusiasm than has been the order since the men started on their journey. McEachern has a slight touch of tonsilitis, but it does not interfere with his riding.

SAMOAN NATIVES INDIFFERENT. They Hear of New Arrangement as to Ownership. AUCKLAND, N. Z., December 8.—Ad-

vices received here from Apia, Samoa, dated November 28, say that the news of the German annexation of the islands, as a result of the Samoan agreement, was received by the natives with apparent indifference.

Leave for Gun Foundry Employes. Mr. Dayton of West Virginia has introduced a bill to grant thirty days' annual leave of absence to the employes of the gun foundry at the navy yard.

DRAMATIC SCENE ON THE SCAFFOLD

LETTER TO HIS WIFE

aken down and placed in a casket. The



physicians continued the examination and announced that the neck had been broken by the fall and that beyond question life had passed away without pain being expe-

The scene on the scaffold was most dra-matic. It has been the practice since War-den Harris has been in charge at the jail not to have anything in the way of speech-making during the final moments at hangmaking during the final moments at hangings. In the present case the spiritual advisers had been requested by the condemned man to arrange to have the ceremony on the scaffold as brief as possible. Just as the noose was about to be adjusted however. Horton exclaimed, "Wait one moment." He then gave utterance to a prayer, the impressiveness of which can only be appreciated by those within the jall at the time. The fervor of the man caused his voice to raise until his appeal to God to receive his soul reached the proportions of a shout.

shout.
With the words "Protect my dear wife, oh, God," on his lips the murderer passed into eternity.
"Oh, Thou Almighty God, in whom my

"Oh. Frou Almiguty God, in whom my soul has ever trusted." Horton's prayer began, "receive Thou me. Oh, Jesus, Thou who hast been my friend for eighteen months nearly, receive my spirit."

"Farewell," he said, and the voice of the man about to die trembled with emotion. "Farewell, wife, mother, sister, brother and friends, all farewell, good-bye. God save me: God protect me. Protect my dear wife, oh God."

The Noose Adjusted. During the last words of the prayer the noose was adjusted and the black cap placed in position. The deputy warden nodded to signify that all was in readiness Warden Harris gave the signal to the unknown party who was to spring the trap, and the figure shot downward. Death, in the usual acceptance of the meaning, mus have been instantaneous, for not a quiver of the body was noticed; not so much a he reflex motion of the muscles.

As stated, the body was almost immediately lowered in order that the physicians might make their observations.

As soon as he mounted the scaffold Horton admonished one of the guards not to

ton admonished one of the guards not thurry, telling the others to take their time in strapping his legs.

Promptly at noon the jury left the war den's office and proceeded to the seats ar-Promptly at noon the jury left the warden's office and proceeded to the seats arranged near the scaffold. The physicians followed. About five minutes later the warden proceeded to the cell to read the warden proceeded to the cell to read the warden proceeded. Horton's arms were tied behind his back and the march to the scaffold then began. The little procession was led by Warden Harris. Directly following him were the three ministers who had been spiritual advisers of the condemned man. During the march they sang "Leaning on Jesus." Horton walked next in line, with an official of the jall on either side and several of the guards behind him. He appeared very weak, but was apparently in full possession of his senses and nerve. As he approached the jury he smiled faintly, bowed and said good-bye several times. He ascended the steep stairway without assistance and took his place on the trap with no sign of hesitation.

Wife's Farewell Visit.

Wife's Farewell Visit.

Mrs. Horton bade farewell to her husband shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon The final interview was most affectionate The ministers of the gospel were with Horton in his cell until midnight, when he retired. He was very quiet all night, although he remarked this morning that he had not rested well. He arose shortly after

had not rested well. He arose shortly after 6 o'clock and, although served with a substantial breakfast, ate sparingly.

A close watch was maintained throughout the night, the guard detail consisting of W. S. Perry, acting captain; H. A. Smith, lieutenant; Thomas J. Mitchell, south wing officer; M. S. Brannigan, north wing officer, and George W. Dutton, outside officer.

For a few moments early this morning

Horton gave way to tears, but soon recovered his composure and thereafter was calm and collected. Late last night, in speaking with one of the guards, he made reference to the murder of Mrs. Nicholson

looked back at my home, little thinking

looked back at my home, little thinking I would never enter it again. I entered an establishment, bought a quantity of coffee and proceeded to another place, where I left it. I met Mrs. Nicholson. She complained about not being well. She complained about doing a hard day's work where she was employed, and, in addition, doing some work for herself. She suggested that we take a seat in the park. As we crossed the street two electric cars were approaching take a seat in the park. As we crossed the street two electric cars were approaching from opposite directions. She deliberately stepped in front of one of them and it was all that I could do to get her out of the way in time. I told her that she had had a narrow escape. Though I saved her life then I killed her a minute and a quarter later. I never quarreled with Mrs. Nicholson and we were on the best of terms."

Horton repeatedly declared he did not

mind dying, but loathed the idea of dying on the scaffold. This announcement on his part some time ago caused the jail officials to fear that he might attempt suicide. During the past two or three days, since the hope of executive clemency had departed, a deathly pallor had overspread Horton's features, and this was very marked today. He began reading his Bible early in the morning, and while perusing the 68th Psalm it was remarked his countenance brightened very much.

Events of the Marning.

Events of the Morning.

About 9 o'clock this morning two nieces of the condemned man were admitted to the jail and shown into the rotunda. They were shown to the grating near Horton's cell. He came forth, conversed with them a few moments and then bade them a final

ceil. He came forth, conversed with them a few moments and then bade them a final farewell. These were the last of his relatives to see him. The next two hours were devoted to prayer and singing. Shortly after 11 o'clock Warden Harris entered the cell to inquire if Horton desired anything in the way of luncheon. The reply was, although he had something in the cell at the time, he did not care to eat.

During the morning a letter was received by Horton from a Mr. McKnight, one of his friends. He was expecting a letter from Mrs. Horton, and one of the ministers made constant inquiry concerning it. It was learned later, however, that Mrs. Horton did not write the letter until midnight, and it was not mailed until this morning. The officials did not expect it to reach the jail until the afternoon delivery. The letter will be returned to Mrs. Horton.

During his final conversation with one of the guards Horton gave expression to the wish that his wife could accompany him into the next world.

During the morning Horton visited Funk, Spell, Ormsby and other alleged murderers, who have been his near neighbors in jail. He bade them all good-bye. Funk, whose trial will begin Monday next, appeared to be deeply affected by the parting.

At 11:29,o'clock the warden and all the jall officials who could be spared from their posts were assembled outside of the grating near the cell. Horton came forth and,

posts were assembled outside of the grat-ing near the cell. Horton came forth and, ing near the ceil. Horton came forth and, in tones that were choked, said he hoped to meet all of them in the hereafter, and thanked them one and all for the kindness they had shown him during his imprisonment. Reaching his arm through the grating he shook each of the officials by the hand.

the hand.

Horton stated to the ministers a few nights ago that he had had a dream to the effect that he was going away somewhere to leave his troubles behind. He seemed to be among a number of people, but rose above them. He then left them, seeming to go, and that's all he remembered. Disposition of Body.

The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Boteler and Scott, 401 8th street southeast, where it was embalmed. From there it will be taken to the residence of Mrs. Horton, 707 11th street southeast. The funeral will occur comorrow, interment to be made in Con-

gressional cemetery.

The hanging of Horton differed from former executions within the walls of the District jail, for the reason that the attendance today was noticeably smaller than at any similar event in the history of the institution. Warden Harris admitted only those authorized by the law to be present. Less than thirty persons were witnesses to the hanging. The warden declined even

Less than thirty persons were witnesses to the hanging. The warden declined even to admit the policemen detalled for duty at the jail. He held that they were on hand to prevent any possible disorder that might occur outside of the institution.

Heretofore it has been the custom to have a double line of policemen stationed across the rotunda through which the condemned man passed on his way to meet his doorn. Today there was no such line, the only police official within the jail being Lieut. Kelly.

A large throng of the curious had gathered before the entrance of the jail, but there was no trouble of any sort. Warden Harris was congratulated on the success of his arrangements, and also because he refused to admit to the institution persons who had no right or reason to be present. To a Star reporter this afternoon Mrs. Horton reiterated her belief that her husband was not responsible for the murder, by reason of the state of his mind at the time of the killing of Mrs. Nicholson.

The last white person to be executed in the District of Columbia, prior to today, was Joseph A. Beam, who shot and killed his stepdaughter Anna Lola Leahy, at her home on Capitoi Hill, the afternoon of the 22d of December, 1894. Beam was hanged Friday, July 28, 1895.

HORTON'S LAST LETTER.

Message Written at the Jail to Wife and Relatives.

The final letter of Horton to his wife. which was delivered to her this afternoon. after the execution, through the medium of

Rev. John Roberts, was as follows: "My Darling Wife: "December 4, 1899.

"By the time this will have reached you my spirit will have taken its flight beyond the light of setting suns, beyond the clouded sky, beyond where starlight fades in night, I have a home on high. A mansion there, not made with hands; a place prepared for me; and while God lives and angels sing, that home my home shall be. In this I hope you will find much consola-tion, and be reconciled to the hope that though we are separated for a while, we may meet in a far better land, where parting is no more. It is for you that I mourn Ing is no more. It is for you that I mourn. It is for you that I would stay to comfort. I hope that you will not go through this life bowed down in sorrow, nor feel humiliated at the misfortune that has befallen us. You are as good, as noble and as worthy as any woman that treads the face of this earth, and I die in gratitude face of this earth, and I die in gratitude to you for the love and kindness that you have ever shown to me, both before and after the sad occurrence. You have followed me out to this prison in your love, sympathy and kindness; you have administered to me in all wants, and I have not been deprived of one pleasure or comfort that you have had the privilege to bestow. You have lightened the tortures of this prison life by your regular visits to me, through heat, rain, snow and cold, and your ever-welcome letters (many of which reached me while I was enduring the saddest grief) assuaged my sorrow. I do not die unappreciating any kindness that has been bestowed upon me by any of my friends. I have borne them all in my prayers and hope to meet them in heaven. To my spiritual advisers, of whom I have had many, I extend many thanks. Each one of them is entitled to a separate eulogy, as they all have been faithful, kind and consoling. I should make special mention of Dear Brother Roberts for his long-continued visiting me. I love him dearly, and hope to clasp hands with him in heaven and lead him to my Savior's side and say that this is the man that urged me to put my trust in Thee. face of this earth, and I use in that you to you for the love and kindness that you both before and rim dearly, and hope to clasp hands with him in heaven and lead him to my Savior's side and say that this is the man that urged me to put my trust in Thee. To Brother Maydwell, Sister Cowsill, Sister Joseph and Sister Wheaton and to many others too numerous to mention, I express my true love and appreciation. For the warden and keepers of this jail I have nothing but good to say, but would urge them to treat the poor unfortunates with much kindness for the sake of Jesus, who loves them all. To my sisters and brother, to my nephews and nieces and to my relations and friends I would say, seek the Lord while He may be found; call upon Him while He is near, and to prepare themseives to stand before the awful judgment seat should they hear the word depart. As to my dear old mother, she would not understand my message if I sent one to her, but it is very likely that she will join me before any of the rest, and we will watch and wait with the rest of our loved ones there for their coming. As to the cause for which I am put to death, common sense and reason should have taught the public, judging from my life both before and after the tragedy, that it was committed at a time when reason had fied. To discuss the matter is disgusting to me; people and my friends knew me better. The sentence was unjust, for it was pronounced from a verdict that was full well known to be unjust and unreasonable. I forgive my persecutors. I forgive those who perjured themselves in their testimony (Continued on Twelfth Page.)

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

OPENS NEXT MONDAY

A DEMONSTRATED FACT.

There is no business that

cannot be benefited by judicious advertising, and there is none that may not waste money by poor use of

Coming Debate on the House Currency Bill.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAM CARRIED

Special Order Adopted by 163 to

A STRICT PARTY VOTE

Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representativeelect from Utah, was not in the hall when the House of Representatives convened today. It was agreed immediately after the reading of the journal that when the House

adjourned today it be to meet Monday, Mr. Daizell (Pa.), from the committee on rules, then presented the amendments to the rules agreed upon by that committe for the creation of a committee on insular affairs, to consist of seventeen members to have jurisdiction over all matters (excepting those affecting the revenues and the appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States brough the treaty of 1899 with Spain and to Cuba," and to increase the membership of the committees on foreign affairs, merchant marine and fisheries, public lands, military affairs, naval affairs and District

military affairs, naval affairs and District of Columbia from fifteen to seventeen members and the committee on territories from thirteen to fifteen.

Mr. Bailey (Tex.) said the minority of the rules committee hold no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the creation of the proposed insular committee, but it did dissent from the idea that the committee should be created for the purpose of "permanently dealing" with the islands which came into possession of the United States through the Spanish treaty.

Mr. Dalzeli replied there was nothing in the resolution or in what he had said which intimated that the proposed committee was to deal with our new possessions permanently.

The resolution was adouted without the

The resolution was adopted without d

Program for the Currency Bill. Mr. Dalzell then offered the resolution for the consideration of the currency bill. It provided for general debate beginning next Monday until next Friday, debate under the five-minute rule on Saturday and vote upon the bill immediately after the vote upon the bill immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday, the 18th. Mr. Dalzell said there was no disposition upon the part of the majority to unduly press the bill. It presented single propositions which had already been debated in the House. The committee on rules was of opinion that the rule offered ample time for debate.

Mr. Richardson, upon behalf of the minority, said he dissented most emphatically from the proposition advanced by Mr. Dat-zell that the bill to be considered contained nothing radically new. For the first time in the history of the country it was pro-

sed by statutory provisions to fasten the gold standard upon the country.

If such a suggestion had been made two

If such a suggestion had been made two or three years ago, he said, half the other side would have been up in arms against it. He considered the rule unusual and unjust to the minority. But one day was to be given the minority to study the bill, while members of the majority had six months in which to prepare themselves. Mr. Richardson taunted the majority for their sudden change of base.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) declared that the proposed course of the majority was without precedent or defense. He made an elaborate argument to prove that it was a proposition to hastily determine a question to which the best and most careful consideration should be given.

The minority was entitled to present its objections after mature deliberation in or-der that at the proper time the appeal could be taken from the American Congress to that higher tribunal, the American people Furthermore, the special order denied the

right of the minority to recommit, a privi-lege hitherto never denied the minority. Change of Opinion Defended. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), in support of the rule, argued that it could not be justly said that it would unduly curtail debate and consideration. As to the charge that members of the majority would find it diffic to explain their change of front, he said it was one of boasts of the republican party that it was wiser now than it was a good many years ago. He said he would be sorry for any public man who had gone into public

life a young man and had remained in it until he was an old man without knowing more than when he began.
"The democratic party," said he, "was

"The democratic party," said he, "was the only well recognized demonstration of a great organization which had survived a long period without learning anything." (Applause and laughter.)

If gentlemen on his side were obliged to apologize, said Mr. Grosvenor, he predicted that gentlemen on the other side would find it difficult to hold themselves together. "The past of the republican party," said he, "is behind it, of its present it is proud and its future is assured. Can the gentleman from Tennessee say as much." man from Tennessee say as much?"
"Was the future of this bill assured until after the caucus had been held?" asked Mr. Richardson, amid democratic applause.

after the caucus had been held? asked Mr. Richardson, amid democratic applause. "There never was a caucus in this house," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "which came together with such unanimity of purpose as that which indorsed this bill." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Cannon (III.), in response to the thrust of Mr. Richardson, frankly said that he had voted for free colnage of silver in 1878, but he had done so because of the impending resumption of specie payments when the democratic party was howling for flat money. But specie payments had been resumed without disaster, despite the democratic howls. Since then the country had been on the gold standard.

Mr. Daizell closed the debate by recalling some of the rules under which the democrats had forced through important bills in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

He referred particularly to the adoption of the conference report in the Fifty-second Congress upon the tariff bill, which the greatest democrat since Andrew Jackson, Grover Cleveland (derisive laughter on the democratic side), had pronounced a piece of party perildy and dishonor. He described this procedure as a "rape of all precedents," and cited other cases where he said "gag rule" had been employed.

Mr. Richardson attempted to reply to these statements, but Mr. Dalzell refused to yield, and at the conclusion of Mr. Dalzell's remarks, the previous question was ordered and the roll was called on the adoption of the special order.

Special Order Adopted.

The special order was adopted 168 to 144, a strict party vote. Mr. Robertson (La.) then announced the death of the late Representative S. G.

Baird of Louisiana, and after the adoption

of the customary resolutions, at 1:30 p.m., as a further mark of respect, the House ad-journed until Monday. Movements of Military Transports.

The quartermaster general was today informed that the transport Sedgwick has left Havana for Cienfuegos, and that the transport Burnside has arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, from New York.